

sian capture of Lemberg followed by its loss and the retreat from Galicia is but one example.

Serbia's heroic efforts in the war also show the effect of German unity of command. The successes which Serbian troops achieved against Austrian forces formed one of the unexpected developments of the early military operations. On several occasions it looked as if results of far reaching importance might be secured from these efforts.

But just when the situation looked most promising there was a sudden change in the strength and makeup of the Teuton forces opposing the Serbs. They became overwhelming and virtually destroyed at one blow the offensive power of the Serbs, while the way was speedily paved for the overruning of Serbia by the Teuton hordes.

#### German Unity Meant Victories.

The German High Command, with full knowledge of all that was going on, had simply waited until the danger called for remedial measures and then had taken them. All that was necessary was to lock the western front temporarily and shift the scene of fighting elsewhere. Unity of German command broke Serbia's strength, just as it broke Russia's. The Allies seemed not to be in a position to prevent the systematic execution of these German plans.

Rumania felt the same weight of concentrated German strength shortly after the Rumanian Government entered the war. The Rumanian troops started out full of courage and confidence. They had reports indicating that the time had come to attack. But they had no sooner started than German reinforcements swooped down upon them, and their very first campaign ended in a calamity. There was so much feeling in Berlin over Rumania's entry into the war that the German High Command, in response to popular clamor, acted quickly in this case.

Italy's promising campaign against Austria which ended unexpectedly with the driving back of the Italian forces and the invasion of Italy is, military men say, perhaps the best illustration of the Teuton unity of command. It was so striking an example of the advantage Germany had in this respect that it served to reinforce President Wilson's appeal for unity of command at the Interallied War Conference last year. It showed Germany's marked advantage through centralized command, and at the same time it emphasized the handicaps of the allied system.

#### Italian Outlook Was Bright.

Under command of Gen. Cadorna the Italians had inflicted a series of telling defeats on the Austrians opposing them and had forced their way after heroic fighting over mountain barriers so that the plains leading to Laibach loomed up as future fighting ground. At no previous time had the prospect for decisive results against Germany's chief ally appeared so promising. Military opinion in the allied countries and in the United States was virtually unanimous regarding the effect which a successful Italian campaign at this juncture might have on the whole issue.

But despite this there seemed to be no means whereby the Allies could reach a decision to concentrate their strength in support of the Italians and to press the campaign.

Italy wanted this support and appealed for it, openly, urgently. There was no divergence of opinion as to the advantage to be derived from the success of the Italian plan, but there was disagreement over such questions as these: Will the plan succeed? Can troops be spared from the western front? Can supplies and guns be spared from America? Will the general plan of the Allies stand the risk of attempting this campaign?

#### Lucky Not to Have Adopted Plan.

According to American staff officers the question is not whether it would have been advisable to heed Italy's appeal at that time. As matters now stand it is probably very fortunate that the campaign was not undertaken. But the important point upon which emphasis is laid is that the Allies did not know whether to adopt Italy's plan or not.

In America the Italian appeals found some authorities in favor of the plan and some against it. Some said the troops could not be spared, and some said they could. In Great Britain opinion was generally adverse. It was stated in some quarters that the campaign would not succeed, while in others it was flatly asserted that the Italian forces were strong enough without reinforcements.

In France, where the defence of the western front was of course the vital issue, there was anxiety over Italy's ap-

peals. Even in America there were suggestions that Italy was attempting to "press agent" the coming campaign and win public approval regardless of the trend of hostile opinion.

Italy was admittedly appealing to public opinion, but there was no other tribunal to appeal to. Washington asked London about it, and London asked Paris, and Paris asked Washington again. The French commander and the British commander on the field had their own views, and little progress was made toward harmonizing these views or agreeing on a course of action.

In this period of uncertainty the German High Command stepped in with unity of command and rushed substantial forces to the threatened Austrian front. The Italian lines were overwhelmed before any decision was reached on the Entente side. The number of Italian prisoners mounted in instalments of 10,000 daily, and serious danger loomed up ahead before a decision to despatch troops from the western front was finally reached.

Some American military observers regard it as almost miraculous that the drive

into Italy was checked as soon as it was. Another day or two of disagreement among the Allies might have been fatal.

Germany has long had the unity of command idea worked out systematically. There are German staff officers representing the German High Command with the Austrian forces, with the Turkish forces, with the Bulgarian forces, and even with the Bolsheviks. These officers keep headquarters advised in minute detail as to everything that is going on. The operations of the Austrians, the Turks, the Bulgarians are controlled—or were controlled in Bulgaria's case—by the German High Command.

It is understood that the German staff officers with the Turkish Palestine army and with the Bulgarian troops have been frantically appealing for assistance. Weeks ago word was flashed to Berlin that the Turks must have help and Germany was fully advised of Bulgaria's need of Teuton reinforcements.

But the carrying out of the German plans in answer to these appeals has apparently not been possible. The reason is that Marshal Foch, anticipating this very thing, was quick to check every German

effort along this line by his campaign of continued hammering on the Western front. The allied and American Generalissimo is now able to act as quickly as the Germans and a little quicker. He does not need to refer military decisions to any one and no time is wasted in finding out how his plans are going to be viewed elsewhere.

Germany is known to have replied to the appeals from Bulgaria with the promise that troops would be sent. In effect the German High Command doubtless said "We will send troops just as soon as we can possibly spare them." It might have said "We will send troops just as soon as Foch will permit it." Marshal Foch has not permitted it and there were virtually no German troops to assist Bulgaria.

#### Germans Know Day Is Past.

Were it not for unity of command Germany might have been able to save the Bulgarian situation and the Turkish situation too, and to get her troops back to the fighting areas on the western front before the Allies reached a full agreement as to just what course to pursue. But that day is gone and the German High Command by this time must be well aware of it.

In the first place the German plan of locking the west front was shattered by Marshal Foch. When the Germans withdrew to prepared positions, as they say, they doubtless hoped that Foch would give them a breathing spell and consolidate his own gains. They fought tooth and nail to bring the fighting to a stalemate, which would have enabled them to spare troops elsewhere.

But they have found that the allied and American plan has consisted of just one drive after another. Acting in perfect unison, the French, the Americans, the British and the Belgians have struck blow after blow, keeping the enemy busy day in and day out. When the question of withdrawing German troops arose the problem for the German High Command was to find where they could be taken from.

#### Shift Would Invite Disaster.

Troops could not be spared from the northern areas because the pressure there was steadily growing and Germany needed more reinforcements than she had available to avert possible disaster. It was out of the question to weaken the German positions on the Hindenburg line, for the forces there were already battered and dazed and the slightest additional weakness would invite disaster. The French forces hammering forward toward the Chemin des Dames made it suicidal to withdraw troops from there.

Some military men believe the Germans hoped that Pershing's activities would be long enough delayed to enable the withdrawal of troops from the so-called quiet sectors in Lorraine. But just at the right moment these quiet sectors began to bristle with activity.

The St. Mihiel salient, which protruded like a dagger into France and seemed to assure Germany against attacks from this quarter, was wiped out in about two days by Pershing's men cooperating with the French, and the whole area thereby became a source of immediate danger to the Germans. The American threat against Metz, accentuated by bombardment with long range guns, was not pursued because the operation was too slow to suit Foch's present strategy of keeping the enemy fighting.

#### Metz Question Comes Up Later.

Pershing's men have simply laid out their lines to take up the Metz question later on and meanwhile have gone smashing ahead at the German positions in the Argonne forest. The German High Command has relinquished all thought of withdrawing troops from this area.

Gen. Pershing's junction with the French forces commanding now the defile of Grandpre, thereby threatening to entrap German forces remaining in the Argonne forest, is all in pursuance of Marshal Foch's general plan of strategy. Each attack from the North Sea to Verdun is linked up with every other attack and timed in such manner as to do the maximum injury to the enemy. The results in France will soon be seen, but in the meantime the Bulgarian collapse, the weakness of the Bolsheviks in Russia, the Turkish disaster in Palestine are all attributable to the general strategy of Marshal Foch.

No one in Washington now worries as to whether the Allies will send enough troops to Bulgaria to clinch the victory there. Military men simply say they don't know what is going on, but that Marshal Foch does know and that he will do the right thing.

## Roses by Other Names As Seen on the Stage

A ROSE by any other name would smell as sweet and an actor by any other name would act as well. But many actors think otherwise and have therefore changed one name for another, although in various instances the old name was quite as interesting and impressive as the new one.

Four English actor managers who gained fame, fortune and knighthood selected appellations for stage purposes. Sir Henry Irving was originally Brodribb, Sir John Hare was originally Fairs, Sir George Alexander was originally Samson and Sir Herbert Tree was originally Beerbohm.

Lotta was originally Charlotte Crabtree. Ada Rehan was originally Miss Crehan. Minnie Maddern Fiske was originally Miss Davey. Nance O'Neill was originally Gertrude Lamson. McKee Rankin, under whose auspices she made her theatrical debut, conceived a designation for her by combining the names of two old time actresses, Miss Oldfield and Miss O'Neill.

Margaret Wyeherley was originally Miss De Wolfe, daughter of a London physician, and is now Mrs. Bayard Veiller. Ruth St. Denis's name was originally just plain Denis; she is now Mrs. Ted Shawn. Theda Bara was originally Mrs. Goodman, but this name was obviously inappropriate for an interpreter of vampire roles.

Walter Hampden was originally named Dougherty, which perhaps sounded too Irish, and Pauline Hall was originally named Schmidgall, which perhaps sounded too German. Lawrence d'Orsay was originally Dorset Lawrence and Katherine Grey was originally Miss Best.

W. H. Kendal was originally named Grimston, and his wife, known as Madge Kendal, was originally Margaret Robertson, the twenty-second child of her parents, and a sister of T. W. Robertson, the dramatist. Andrew Mack was originally Andrew McAloon. Kate Sarjeantson was originally Miss Morris.

#### May Irwin Well Supplied.

May Irwin was originally named Campbell, and has since been Mrs. Kurt Eisfeldt. Mary Mannering was originally Miss Friend, and has since been Mrs. James K. Hackett and Mrs. Frederick K. Wadsworth. Margaret Illington was originally named Light, and has since been Mrs. Daniel Frohman and Mrs. Edward J. Bowers.

Marie Tempest originally bore the name of Etherington, and has since been Mrs. Izard, Mrs. Cosmo Gordon-Lennox and Mrs. W. Graham Browne. Adele Ritchie was originally named Pultz, and has since been Mrs. Charles Nelson Bell. Vesta Tilley's name was originally Ball, and she has since become Mrs. Walter de Freese.

Irene and Violet Vanbrugh were originally named Barries, but have since become Mrs. Dion Bonicault and Mrs. Arthur Bouchier. Kitty Gordon was originally Miss Blade, but has since been the Hon. Mrs. H. W. Horsley Beresford. Flora Zabelle was originally named Mangasarian, and was born in Constantinople; she is now Mrs. Raymond Hitchcock.

Julia Marlowe was originally Miss Frost, and has since been Mrs. Robert Taber and Mrs. E. H. Sothorn. Virginia Harned was originally Miss Hiekes, and

has since become Mrs. E. H. Sothorn and Mrs. William Courtenay. Lillian Russell's name was originally Leonard, and she was renamed for stage purposes by the late Tony Pastor, at whose theatre she first appeared. She has since been Mrs. Braham, Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. Perugini and Mrs. Moore. Signor Perugini was originally John Chatterton.

Elsie Janis was originally named Bierbower, and later became Little Elsie. Maxine Elliott was originally named Dermot, and has since been Mrs. John McDermott and Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin. Edna Goodrich was originally Miss Stephens, and has since been Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin and Mrs. Carlos Moore.

Emmett Corrigan was originally named Zilles. William L. Abingdon was originally named Lepper. Tom Terriss was originally named Lewin. Charles Ross and Mabel Fenton were originally named Charles Kelly and Ada Towne. Eddie Foy, the father of the Seven Little Foys, was originally a Fitzgerald.

Maude Adams's name was originally Kiskadden. Adelaide Prince was originally Miss Rubenstein, and has since been Mrs. Creston Clarke. May Robson, daughter of a British naval officer, was originally Miss Robison, a typographical error on a theatre programme being responsible for the changed name.

Julia Sanderson was originally named Sackett, and has since been Mrs. Tod Sloan. Constance Collier's name was originally Hardie, and she has since become Mrs. Julian L'Estrange. H. Cooper Cliffe was originally Cooper, and is descended from the famous Kembles. The Rogers brothers were originally Gus and Max Solomon.

#### Father and Son Not Identified.

Harry B. Warner was originally Lickford, that having been the real name of his father, who was known on the stage as Charles Warner. Grace Van Studdiford was originally Miss Quive, and the Valli sisters, Valli, Lulu and Ida, were originally named Knust. Vernon Castle was originally Blythe.

William Norris was originally Block. Hamilton Revelle was originally Engstrom, son of a captain in the Royal Horse Artillery, England. Odette Tyler was originally Miss Kirkland, marrying Robert Shepherd, known on the stage as Robert McLean. Julia Arthur was originally Ida Lewis, and has since become Mrs. Cheney. Marie Dressler was originally Leila Koerber, and has since become Mrs. J. H. Dalton.

Henry V. Esmond was originally Henry V. Jack. Anthony Hope was originally Anthony Hope Hawkins. Perhaps the most diversified collection of stage names consists of those assumed by the Rudge sisters of England, who became Letty Lind, Lydia Flopp, Millie Hilton, Fanny Dango and Adelaide Astor, the last named becoming Mrs. George Gros-smith, Jr.

Trixie Friganza, who has become known by one of the most fantastic names on the stage, was originally Delia O'Callahan, while Truly Shattuck curiously discarded her own picturesque name of Clarice Etrulia de Bucharde!

Since the war Edward Knoblauch has changed the spelling of his name to Knoblock. But that is another story!